

on the shaft quite dead, and was taken down and placed on the floor. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the driver.

OUR LETTER FROM ROME.

ROME, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

It is fortunate that the past month has not been marked in Italy by any political or ecclesiastical news of importance; for I should have to neglect to the subject which will occupy this letter—the trial of the Marquis Giuseppe Mantegazza, accused of having forged the names of his Majesty the King of Italy, and of Prince Humbert of Savoy, the heir to the throne, to a number of bills of exchange, amounting in all to 504,000 francs; and further of having forged the names of his Majesty's consul at Florence, of the King of Italy's chief private secretary, and other persons, to a number of letters and documents, in order to effect the discount of the forged bills. This case, which will be recorded among those *causes celebres* from which romances are written, has occupied the *Assize* at Bologna, since the 16th. The evidence has been taken, the advocates have spoken, the Judge has given his charge, the jury have retired, and we are hourly expecting the news of the verdict and the sentence given; but whatever that sentence may be, whether the accused be condemned to the maximum penalty, or be altogether acquitted, the whole affair will continue a mystery, and justice will remain unsatisfied. This may sound somewhat, if not altogether, enigmatical, and therefore I had better lay the facts—rather what we know of them—at once before you. One other word by way of introduction. Let those of your readers whose occupations have not been of so absorbing a character as to have made them forget what they knew of history, recall to their minds the celebrated affair of Marie Antoinette's diamond necklace, in which Cardinal de Rohan, and that most mysterious person Cagliostro, were concerned, and they will find a remarkable parallel in what I am about to relate. I would recommend those who prefer novels to history to look up Alexander Dumas's "Histoire d'un Medecin," and for those who do not read French I believe it has been translated, and they will find the story of the Diamond Necklace there, turned into a romance, with but little, if any alteration, in the main facts themselves, beyond what the novelist's art required.

At the end of February last the Italian world, and particularly the fashionable portion thereof, was electrified by the startling intelligence that the Marquis Mantegazza, the Marquis Bagnasco, aide-de-camp to the King, Count Gonnoli of Bologna, Signor Ferri, a gentleman of position in the same city, and a number of others, had been arrested for forging the King's name, and that sequestrations had been made in several banking firms of position. A few days later it was heard that Mantegazza had confessed to being the sole author of the forgeries, and that having given sufficient proofs of the innocence of those supposed to be his accomplices, they were to be liberated. For reasons you will by-and-by understand, few details appeared in the papers, but the story told by Bagnasco of his share in the affair soon got abroad. He said that one day in the Quirinal Palace, he saw the Marquis Mantegazza come out from the King's private apartments. Coming up to him Mantegazza said, "Signor Marchese, I have a matter of some consequence and considerable delicacy to confide to you. His Majesty is in want of money, and has entrusted me to find 200,000 francs for him; here are the bills ready signed, but a verification of the signature is necessary; the person to whom this confidential task is generally entrusted is at the moment absent from Rome, will you supply his place?" "What could I do, said Bagnasco, when he told me the story? I may remark that Bagnasco is a blunt cavalry soldier, not much versed in business matters. He served through the whole of the war of 1848-49, which ended in the desperate battle of Novara, where he was badly wounded; and later he bore his share again, in the no less bloody battle of Custoza. "What could I do," he said, "I had seen Mantegazza come out from his Majesty's private apartments. I felt no doubt of the signatures being genuine; if I saw them again to-day I should be deceived by them. I knew that the King had need of accommodation from time to time, and I knew further that Mantegazza was engaged in large financial operations—he had just negotiated a loan of six millions for the city of Naples—and therefore was one of the persons most likely to be employed in such a matter by the King. I might, of course, have gone to his Majesty, but I had no cause whatever to doubt either the signature or the Marquis Mantegazza, whom I had known for a long time as a perfect gentleman, and a person most highly esteemed by the King. Had I gone to the King, it would have seemed, I thought, as if I wanted to intrude myself into his Majesty's private affairs, and how could I, affectionately devoted to him as I am, refuse to render so small a service asked in his name. Consequently I consented, and Mantegazza asked me to go at 4 o'clock to the Hotel de Rome to meet the bankers and certify to the signature. I went, signed my name beside the King's, and that was all I knew until I was arrested."

But although Mantegazza had confessed that he, and he only, was guilty in the matter, rumour began to tell other stories. Victor Emmanuel, who has been a widower for some time, in the Royal sense of having no queen, has a morganatic wife, to whom he is married as an individual but not as a king. She is known as the Countess Miraflores, and has several children now grown up and married. Gossip speedily connected the Miraflores with this affair of Mantegazza's. He had been engaged in speculations with, or for them. There was an undertaking at Naples involving millions, in which they were mutually connected, and it was asserted that the forgeries had been made for the worst of it, modification, if that even was not the worst of it. Mantegazza, it was said, would never have done anything of the kind had he not known she was perfectly safe. He was well protected; he might be in prison, but nobody would ever hear anything more of the affair—it would be hushed up.

At the beginning of this month, however, it was announced that he was to be brought to trial at Bologna, where the larger of the bills had been discounted. "It's all very well," said a friend of mine to me, "it will be a mere formality. Two or three witnesses, no more than sufficient, will be examined briefly to establish the discounting, and the falsity of the signatures. His confession will be taken as a palliation. The lightest sentence will be given, and you will see some excuse will be

found before long for remitting that." My friend's opinion may have been well founded, and I am inclined to think—particularly with all we know now—that what he said would have been the case had not things taken a very unexpected turn. During the first session of the trial, the development of which has been more like a drama than a judicial proceeding, he withdrew his confession, and charged the guilt upon another whom he would not name. "You see," it was at once said, "that there is more behind. He made the confession to screen others, and held it in the belief that there was sufficient power to prevent his being brought to trial. Now placed in the dock, and seeing his hope almost destroyed, he has made one step towards revealing the truth, who knows but that at the last moment when he sees it vanish he may tell all and pronounce the name he refuses to give." "Remember also the circumstances of his arrest. It is not now an ascertained fact that the forgeries were known at the Palace as early as the middle of January, and yet the order for his arrest was not put into execution until the 20th of February. What was the power which held the hand of justice during that time?"

In the confession—or what must now be called the first statement made by Mantegazza after his arrest, he said that he had forged the King's name by means of a tracing made over a veritable signature; that in a similar manner he had falsified the other names; and that in order to fabricate a certificate, purporting to have been made by the British Consul at Florence, he had cut out the impress of the official stamp from an authentic document, and had a similar stamp engraved for the purpose. Now, simultaneous with his arrest, his papers and everything else likely to bear upon the case, were sequestered; and among those was a packet in which were found a tracing of the name "Vittore Emanuele," a paper on which were a number of experimental essays in making the different signatures, the false stamp of the British Consulate, and other things confirmatory of the statement the accused had made.

According to the Italian procedure, which is copied from the French, the accused is examined and cross-examined both before and during the trial. His examination in open Court of course, precedes that of the witness. When after what is called the sentence of Mantegazza, he said, "I have a statement to make. It is now time for me to abandon the reserve I have thus far maintained, and declare the truth as relates to myself. I am not the author of the crimes with which I am charged. I now know the signatures to the bills and documents to be false, but I discovered it too late, my good faith was grossly abused." On the President asking him how that might be, he continued to the effect that in the year 1874 he went to London to negotiate a loan of ten millions for his Majesty, which was afterwards concluded with the Savings Bank at Milan. When in Paris, on his return, a person called upon him and stated that he had to confide a matter of importance to him. His Royal Highness, Prince Humbert, required the sum of 200,000 francs, could he obtain it? "Who was that person," asked the President, "that I cannot tell," replied Mantegazza, "for the double reason that I am not an informer, and that I have solemnly promised not to reveal the name. He was one in whom I was justified in placing the fullest reliance." Continuing his narrative he said that he undertook to make the attempt, and that this person (who the President shortly afterwards denominated X, and by that letter he was called during the whole of the trial) handed him eight bills of exchange, of 25,000 each, signed "Humbert of Savoy." To succeed, however, in discounting the bills, he told X that it would be necessary to have some verification of the signature, and shortly afterwards he brought him back the bills with a formal certificate of recognition, signed by the British Consul at Florence, and bearing the official stamp. Some of these bills he discounted in London, with the house of Thomas Bell and Co, but I need not enter into the details of the transactions.

Some time afterwards, in the summer of 1875 he was occupied in negotiations for raising another loan of 15,000,000 for the unification of the King's debts, to include the prior 10,000,000 (these were both bona fide transactions, but Mantegazza did not communicate directly with the King in person), when the same X came to him again, and told him that in the meantime his Majesty required some 250,000 or 300,000 francs, and then commenced that series of operations through which, in addition to the various charges of forgery, including those of Prince Humbert of which I have spoken, Mantegazza stands also charged with having committed frauds to the amount of 504,000 francs. The bills, chiefly for 20,000 francs each, were discounted with different individuals and private banks, but the more important transaction, as also that with which the more peculiar circumstances were attached, was the discount of four 50,000 franc bills with the Banco Popolare of Bologna. To carry out these operations Mantegazza had recourse to intermediaries, or, as we might call them, brokers. The man employed in this transaction was a certain Polli, and the only thing on which the Banco Popolare wanted further assurance was the fact that Polli should go to Rome, accompanied by Count Gonnoli on the part of the bank, Mantegazza to meet them there. Should Mantegazza be found correct, Count Gonnoli was everything to pay over 50,000 francs to Mantegazza at once, the remaining 150,000 to be authorized by the bank immediately afterwards. Polli and Gonnoli went on their mission to Rome, saw Mantegazza, the business was concluded, and the 50,000 francs paid over to him; but an hour had not passed after everything was settled before Gonnoli received a telegram from Bologna, telling him that it was too late, but Gonnoli decided that Polli should return by the next train to Bologna to ascertain what was the matter, feeling sure, however, that when the Bank heard that everything had been so satisfactorily concluded they would feel quite satisfied. But when Polli got back to Bologna he found the manager in a state of alarm—pencil marks had been discovered under the King's signature, and as Polli could in no way account for it, and felt sufficiently startled on his own account, they determined to start back for Rome together and notify Mantegazza, who had

returned to Naples to meet them there. One need scarcely say that Signor Sani, the manager of the Bank, as also Polli and Gonnoli expected to have rather an embarrassing interview with Mantegazza, but on the pencil marks being shown to him, he answered with "superficial tranquillity" that it was the most natural thing in the world, the King was not accustomed to bill transactions, and in fact on all papers it was customary to indicate in pencil where he was to sign. Of course Signor Sani could say nothing to the contrary. It might be all right, but it might not, and an expedient for testing the affair suggested itself to him: "I can understand that," he said, "but at the same time in strict point of law a bill signed by the King is valueless. He cannot be sued upon it, and therefore we should prefer to have these securities changed into the form of two bills of 100,000 francs each accepted by yourself and accompanied by a separate *avallo* (which is equivalent to a guarantee) signed by his Majesty, with a verification of his signature made by one of the royal household. Mantegazza made no objection, except what was perfectly reasonable, to the effect that he could not say how that might please the King, and that even in his own matters he was not always accessible, but he would go and take steps for submitting the proposal to him. In a couple of hours he returned, saying that his Majesty was perfectly agreeable, and handed them the *avallo* ready signed, adding further that one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp would call at the hotel at 4 o'clock to certify to it. At the hour appointed the Marquis Bagnasco, whose story I have given you, presented himself, signed his name to the *avallo* in verification of the King's, and Signor Sani, accompanied by Count Gonnoli and Signor Polli, started back for Bologna perfectly contented, and thinking he had managed the thing very cleverly.

In the confession Mantegazza made when he was examined directly after he was arrested, he stated that he retired into his own room at the hotel, and not having the tracing with him he laid the *avallo* upon one of the three bills returned to him, and placing them on a window pane traced the signature as best he could. During the trial it has been proved that this could not have been the case, not only because of the thickness of the paper on which the *avallo* was written, but because the signatures on the *avallo* differed considerably from those on the bills—not so much, however, in point of character as in the length of space occupied and the dimensions of the different letters.

To return to his second statement he said as regarded this *avallo*, he had gone at once to X, who had obtained it as he believed from the king, that then he had gone in search of some member of the Royal household and had found Bagnasco; and for the rest he had remained in perfect ignorance of the bills being forged until the 6th of February last. On that day he said he went to X for a new bill of the King's to replace another falling due. X while waiting at his disposal at once, and Mantegazza said he was astonished at seeing a number of blank bills in it all signed by the King, and perceiving also the attempt X made to conceal them from him, his suspicions became aroused that something was wrong. On the spur of the moment he said to X that he thought he ought to go and thank the king for the confidence he placed in him and thank him for the beautiful commission he had always allotted him. To this X objected, and then seeing that Mantegazza was determined, he confessed that all the bills and other documents had been forged by him. Terrified at what he had discovered he went back to his hotel and shut himself up to think; this occurred at Naples. X called several times, but he refused to see him, but X kept watch for him, and when after dark he went out to get some fresh air, met him, and, arguing with him, persuaded him to wait. He let X convince him that to do anything precipitate would only make things worse. X undertook to find an immediate credit with an Italian banker for £10,000 sterling, and to take other steps to extinguishing the bill. A fortnight afterwards X started for Paris to make arrangements about the money, and he returned home to Florence, where he resided. They passed through Rome at the same time, and as he was starting from thence X hurriedly handed him a packet, telling him that in case of necessity, and as a last resource, he could avail himself of the contents. On arriving at Florence he heard that some police agents in private clothes had been inquiring for him, and two days later, i.e. on the 20th of February, he was arrested.

It is needless to say that this counter confession made by Mantegazza caused a great excitement, especially in Bologna, where so many persons lived who either through having lost their money or having been arrested, were directly interested in the case; and everywhere this last statement came as it were as a verification of a public opinion already formed. Who then was this mysterious X Mantegazza had named? He must certainly have been a person of the highest influence and position, or Mantegazza would never have placed that unlimited trust and confidence in him which had led to his following his instructions with almost implicit obedience. No one, I may confidently say, believes that Mantegazza, up to February 6, a fortnight only before his arrest, was as ignorant of the real nature of the bills as he would now have it appear; but every one is convinced that another and more powerful one is hidden behind him. The explanation found at once for his contradictory statements is this: He confessed everything and took all the guilt in the most complete manner upon himself, in the full conviction that X would exert his influence to prevent his being brought to trial. He continued steadily in this assertion of his guilt up to the month of July, when what is called the sentence of accusation was delivered to him. This sentence of accusation, I may describe as equivalent to what in our mode of procedure would be called the finding of a true bill against him. As soon, however, as he saw that he was to be placed in the dock, and which we must remember he perfectly well knew would in the ordinary course of justice only be the natural consequence of his confession—he turned round, declared his innocence, and denounced X, although he refused to give his name. He found that his hopes of delivery had so far vanished; they might utterly disappear; X, instead of rescuing him, might sacrifice him altogether, he had confessed and might safely be left to bear the consequences. But, always supposing there to be an X, this betrayal of his instrument has not been altogether successful. As I write, the sentence has gone forth against Mantegazza, and he has

not—as many thought he would at the last moment—spoken, but the trial has taken a very different course to what it would have done had he remained firm to his original statement, and although we have no right as yet to say X is any one in particular, yet revelations of no little importance have been made—I might say startling revelations—had not the public voice already declared as much, but they are, unfortunately, incomplete and for the present remain mere half-disclosed mysteries through the opposition the presiding Judge made to their being inquired into. They were in great part new incidents which had not formed part of what is called the "instruction," and the evidence regarding them could not be admitted.

What these revelations were I must now indicate. During the first few days of the trial the evidence, as a matter of course, was simply confirmatory of already known facts. Its details were, of course, interesting to all present, but I need not dwell on them here. On it may have been, the fifth or sixth day, a banker of the name of Hanan was examined. He had known Mantegazza for some years; he had many transactions with him, and he had always fulfilled his engagements with the greatest exactness and punctuality; he was a man in whom the witness had the fullest reliance. Towards the latter part of last year he accused him of having brought him some bills of the King's for discount in attestation of his authority? "asked the President, "Yes he showed me some letters written by the Marquis Spinoza." At this a sudden hush fell upon the Court, the stillness was almost painful. "What were they?" Did they refer to business on behalf of his Majesty? "Yes; in one of them the Marquis Spinoza wrote that at breakfast the morning the King had desired him to request him (Mantegazza) to use dispatch in the business." To show you whence the interest arose, I must tell you that the Marquis Spinoza married the Madamigella Vittoria Miraflores, and is consequently the King's son-in-law.

The next witness was the *avvocato* and broker Polli. He gave evidence regarding his transactions with the accused, and how he had been employed by him to discount the bills, and then on being further questioned by Signor Panattoni, the advocate for the defence, admitted that since Mantegazza was arrested he had been employed by other persons in endeavouring to raise by the same means and also under pretence of the money being for his Majesty a sum of no less than 2,000,000. He said that he had been instructed by a Signor Prado, of Milan, who was acting for a certain Chiappero, who again had received his instructions through General Nasi. I may remark here that the President considered this evidence as irrelevant, and that neither of the three persons named have been summoned to give any account of the affair, notwithstanding that when Signor Polli stood down the Commandeur Agnelli, Chief Secretary to his Majesty, testified to having heard rumours of this affair, to having referred them to the King, and to having received his Majesty's express commands to state to the Court in the most explicit manner that he attempt to raise this money was not being made under any instructions from him. That revelation ended there, and remains so far a half resolved mystery.

Then followed—not all of course on the same day—the examination of the Marquis Spinoza, summoned by the defence. He acknowledged to having known the accused, but only through meeting in society. He said he had never had any business dealings with him. They were, in fact, little more than intimate acquaintances of the out-door description. Having affirmed all this, he was obliged to admit—perhaps I should say the advocate for the defence tore from him—one by one, admissions to the effect that he and Mantegazza were in the habit of calling each other "thee" and "thou," and writing to each other in the same terms; and that, so far from having had no mutual business transactions, they had been concerned together in several. Other witnesses were then called and questioned; Spinoza was recalled and examined again; some of the other witnesses were also recalled despite the opposition made by the President and the Public Prosecutor, and it was proved that at the time when Mantegazza was arrested, he, Spinoza, and some others were engaged in negotiation for the concession of the Octroi duties of the city of Naples, in consideration of an annual sum to be paid to the municipality, and that Spinoza had paid down a sum of nearly 800,000 francs as deposit. In this business Spinoza did not appear by name, but it was proved that while he was the real capitalist, the apparent one—the person called Grancini, whose name figured as the depositor—was no other than Spinoza's private secretary, and holds that office still. Moreover it was proved, that immediately Mantegazza was arrested, this deposit was withdrawn, and the concession consequently lost, notwithstanding that the day was close at hand when it was to have been granted; that all other competitors having retired, they were certain of getting it, and the profits were estimated at a million of francs per annum. This phase also ended here. This concession is the undertaking at Naples between Mantegazza and the Miraflores, to which rumour had called attention, as I have mentioned at the beginning of this letter, and people, naturally enough, do not hesitate to say in face of Spinoza's attempted concealments, his contradictory evidence, and the impediments imposed by the Court to the matter being further cleared up, that the money deposited nominally by Grancini, and really by Spinoza, was that obtained through the forged bills discounted by Mantegazza. Now the question is asked "who forged them?"

But this is not all. During Spinoza's examination the Marquis Bagnasco was recalled to testify regarding the concession affair at Naples; Spinoza in the meantime having, at the request of the advocate for the defence, been told to leave the court during Bagnasco's re-examination. Having testified to all he knew regarding the concession, the advocates for the defence asked him if he knew anything of another, a different, attempt to raise the sum of 300,000 francs on bills purporting to be the King's through a certain Orlandi Cardinal of Pesce. Witness replied that he did and that Cardinal had told him that he had sent the papers regarding the affair to the Procuratore del Re—in other words, to the Solicitor-General. Spinoza was then recalled, and Signor Panattoni asked him if he knew anything of a certain Orlandi Cardinal, and the Public Prosecutor at once jumped up declaring that the defence was attacking the witness. "I

am not attacking the witness," replied Panattoni, "I am simply performing my duty to the accused, which is to ascertain the truth." "Orlandi Cardinal has nothing to do with this case," replied the Public Prosecutor, and I was question put to him and the consequences it may involve. Signor Panattoni insisted, however, and the witness answered that Cardinal had applied to him offering to lend money to the king, and he had replied that his Majesty did not want any. Signor Panattoni then asked for the production of the correspondence, which also was vigorously opposed both by the Public Prosecutor and the bench, but they had finally to give way; it was read, and there can be no doubt but that Spinoza applied to him to discount five bills of 100,000 francs each, guaranteed by an *avallo* signed by his Majesty. President said, however, that when the matter was brought before the Court during the initiation of the proceedings the accused had been questioned on the subject, and having declared that he knew nothing of it, it was put on one side as altogether irrelevant to the case. That phase ended also—still clouded in mystery—a mystery, however, which, with the others, may finally be cleared up for the case does not end with this trial for the advocate for the defence has appealed against the sentence delivered, and I presume, when it comes on for hearing, the evidence of the persons and documents kept out of this trial in the hopes Mantegazza would hold to his first confession, and consent uncomplainingly to be made a victim, will be thoroughly gone into.

With the arguments used by the advocates on the one side and the other returned a verdict that the accused was guilty of an *avvelimento* in executing the forgeries and perpetrating the frauds, giving him at the same time the benefit of extenuating circumstances. He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, with hard labour. His advocate, as I have said, at once appealed.

STONE THROWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
SIR.—On Saturday last about 10 o'clock I was present at the above named trial, and saw the accused, Mantegazza, and the family as they entered the Court. A man of blue metal was seen to enter the Court, and I saw him go to the bar, and stand by the side of the accused. He was a man of about 40 years of age, and was dressed in a dark suit, and was wearing a white shirt and a dark cravat. He was looking at the accused, and was talking to him in a low voice. I saw him go to the bar, and stand by the side of the accused. He was a man of about 40 years of age, and was dressed in a dark suit, and was wearing a white shirt and a dark cravat. He was looking at the accused, and was talking to him in a low voice. I saw him go to the bar, and stand by the side of the accused. He was a man of about 40 years of age, and was dressed in a dark suit, and was wearing a white shirt and a dark cravat. He was looking at the accused, and was talking to him in a low voice. 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BY HARDY LEE.
No. X.

The mountaineers were all the more ready to render their services on these occasions, inasmuch as they had only to retreat to their haunts after the blow was struck, in order to secure themselves against pursuit; while the coast tribes, on the other hand, could only be got at. The Bau canoes could land their warriors within attacking distance, and run the big ships from Whiteman's land could throw shells into their villages, but not steam boats could take them among the hills. "We use the smoke of your fireships, but can their guns reach us?" said a mountain chief, with a grin of contempt, when threatened with the vengeance of a man-o'-war. Hence, what with their own quarrels and their helping in other people's, the hill tribes were kept busily employed, and their weapons were seldom idle.

There had never been any authority in Fiji which they owned as their master, and when Thakombau attempted to bring them under the yoke they united their forces, and attacked him easily at every point of attack, and drove his armies down to the beach with frightful slaughter. Mr. Thomson's Government, it

But, while we give due credit to the present Government for what they have accomplished, it must not be forgotten that something is due to the old Government also. They certainly broke the strength of the hill tribes on the day when those tribes were far stronger and much better armed than they were at the beginning of this campaign. They were stronger because they had never been beaten, and because the frightful scourge of the late epidemic had not made its ravages among them. They were better armed because they had in those days plenty of muskets and ammunition supplied to them by traders and others, who cared more for their own immediate gain than for the peace of the country and the lives of its inhabitants. Sir Arthur Gordon has done a great thing in subduing the mountaineers so quickly and so effectually; but he would have found it much harder to do if his predecessors had not begun the war path before him.

It is moreover somewhat difficult to see how the justification of his action does not justify that of the previous authorities also, against whom there arises so fierce an outcry; for

One consigned, ANNAP, HARTFORD, and Co., 77, Strand London.
Agents at Sydney—Elliott, Brothers.—Adv.

140 head of well-bred store cattle, comprising fall
grown bullocks, cows of a superior class, heifers, and
sheep, in lots, to meet the convenience of pur-
chasers.

Terms, cash.

at his Rooms, 239, George-street North, THIS DA
18th October, at 11 o'clock prompt.
The above, now landing.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

A large assortment of new paper hangings, for wallpapering
rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 29th
October, at 11 o'clock.

Terms, cash.

The above are now on view.

T H E A T R E R O Y A L.

RECEIVED, OCTOBER

SINGLE and Double Bedded ROOMS, for gentlemen.
24, O'Connell-street.

THREE Furnished Rooms, kitchen and bath, per month, 15s per week. G. Caldwell-terrace.

TO LET, LARGE ROOM, 25 x 45, suitable for store. P. E. Reynolds, 426, Gough-street.

TWO comfortable furnished BEDROOMS, for couple or single men. 2, Bridge-st., near G. Caldwell-terrace.

GENTLEMEN require two PRATS daily room; must state terms. Juvenis, Post Office.

166, ALBERTO-TERRACE, Dandelion
APARTMENTS and Suite vacant.

REQUIRED, 3 unfurnished ROOMS, with entrance, William-st., G.P.O. G. Harrington.

TO LANDLORDS—Wanted, yearly TENANT
House, 5 or 6 rooms.

Positively Last Night but Four
Positively Last Night but Four

FURNISHED RESIDENCE wanted for a term by F. Brady, Property Exchange, Margaret-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE wanted for 12 months situation and rent, A. X., HERALD Office.

WANTED to Rent, a small **Furnished COTTAGE** in a healthy locality. M. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by married couple, large front **unfurnished**; use of kitchen. A. O. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for lady and gentlemen, Private **APARTMENT** in a healthy locality. M. N., HERALD Office.

"Mike Abram's Brigade."

W furnished or unfurnished, with partial
private family. Address, stating terms, which
YOUNG Man, tradesman, wishes Board and Lodging
in Protestant family, nr. Sydney. A. B.

TO LET

BALMAIN.—To Let, on the heights,
of Parramatta River, COTTAGE, six rooms,
through hall, plenty of water, large garden.
Laws, George, Darling Road, next Unity Hall

DARLING POINT.—To Let, THE HOUSE
Mark-terrace, recently occupied by the
Pitt-street. Apply Mrs Book Odds, A. B.

FURNISHED, comfortable 4-roomed COTTAGE
low. Mrs. Cluer, Pitt and Arglen streets.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, in new kitchen
and bath, near the City and Goods Station.

FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGES TO LET, 2, 2
laid-out, off Devonshire and Kilev streets.

HOUSE to let, of 4 rooms, good yard, water
rent, vs. Mr Shipway, butcher, Bagin-st., W.

HOUSE, ESTATE, AND INSURANCE AGENCY
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Apartments
TO LET and FOR SALE.

N.B.—Collector for various charitable institutions
K. RAMSAY, Lico-st.-lanthan, 410, George-st.

MOORE PARK, No. 1, Oxford-terrace, 808, George-
over convenience. N. Hoylea, 208, George-st.

MOORE PARK ROAD.—To Let, 3 count-
ing and well-furnished HOUSES, containing 2
baths, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Apply to
Rent, £100 per annum each. W. Duncan

TO LET, A Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, B.
Apply W. Barker, 56, Hunter-street.

TO LET, an excellent family RESIDENCE, every con-
venience; rent mod. 1/9. 1/9, Lower Pitt-street.

TO LET, A HOUSE, Albion-street, 177, tax-paid. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, A COTTAGE, 38, Upper Fort street, B.
B. Watson, 177, Cumberland-street.

TO LET, OAKVILLE AND ILLINGTON
Apply to S. H. Pearce, Handwick.

TO LET, AT North-church, 6-roomed House, with
electric light, &c. Apply to J. M. Gammon.

TO LET A room DWELLING-HOUSE, in mat-
ter-tow-st. Apply R. Levanth, 3, Market-

TO LET, HOUSE, Woodstock-terrace, Under-
street, Podington. Mrs. W. Taylor.

TO LET, HOUSE, Yeend-place, off Parramatta
road, near the City and Goods Station.

TO LET, A HOUSE, At Belconnen

TICKETS for SALE EVERYWHERE. REGULAR

TO LET, kitchen,outhouse. C. Kington, 138, O.
street.

TO LET, ROOMED HOUSE, near: has 1 bath,
kitchen, outhouse, outhouse, outhouse, outhouse,
Pitt-street. Apply to G. B. Whiting, 14,
street.

TO LET, No. 7, St. George's-street, 10 rooms
with gas, baths, and every convenience for
family; \$250 per annum. G. B. Whiting, 14,
street.

TO LET, Australia-street, N. Kingston, N.
Harrogate VILLA, 6 good rooms, kitchen
oven, a scullery, etc.; gas laid down; apply to
A. Hingfield, Abchurch-lane, N. Kingston.

TO LET, newly erected, double modern fronted
private gateway and large yard, suitable
as an office or as a residence, in Prince-street,
few doors from Church-st., in Prince-street.

TO LET, in Bank-street, Chippendale, SHOW-
ROOMS, double front, and HOUSE with 5 rooms, lar-
ge good stable, back entrance. Apply, on pre-
sentment, to W. M. Smith, 10, Bank-street.

TO LET, PERIA, PLYMOUTH, Woolwich, com-
menced by Mr. R. Smith, a very commodious semi-detached
cottage, containing 5½ rooms, kitchen, 2 small
bedrooms, and laundry; and gas and water, kitchen
and bathroom, £10 weekly, 10, Bank-street.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 7, St. John's-terrace, St.
Kings, Globe; 6 rooms, hall, bathroom, kitchen
and gas, large yard, drying ground, etc.; 25s weekly.
No. 9, same terrace, 6 rooms, hall, bathroom,
kitchen and gas, large yard, drying ground, etc.;
£25 weekly. Walker Cook, 174, Pitt-street.

TO LET, THE OCTAGON, DARLING LANE,
adjoining Greenocks. This charming resi-
dence beautiful and extensive views on every side,
well adapted for family entertainments. Apply to
Messrs. Duff & Co., 25, New Pitt-street.

PRESSLIYAN, Double Bay, to LET, at present
occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Mansell, con-
taining 6 rooms, with kitchen, servant's room, bath,
bathroom, and every convenience, and garden.

previous to her departure from Australia by the next Californian mail steamer, of

OFFICE TO LET, George-street,
 street.
SHOWROOM and OFFICE to LET, recently
 fitted up by Enoch Taylor and Co. 229, George-
 street.
NO LET, opposite the Fruit Markets, a large
 room for a warehouse, to apply 408, George-
 street.
TO LET, STORE and OFFICES, 280, George-
 street.
TO LET, large dry CELLAR 760 feet long.
 Reynolds, 126, George-street.
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
SYDNEY MAIL.
 ADVERTISEMENTS received by
 GORDON and GUTH, 355, George-street, opposite
 the Bank.
 W. B. Lee, 167, Castlereagh-street, north Thames-
 street.
 J. F. Barker, 55, Sussex-street.
 Sprague and Adams, 90, Central Office-street.
 Thomas Pierce, Williams, Yarrunge, and Stanley
 Woolloomooloo.
 H. Richardson, Paddington and Woolahra
 Sydney, 142, Balaclava-street.
 W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
 Mrs. Hutchinson, Waterloo.
 A. M. Milhill, Botany Road, Rodden
 Collyer, 189, Barrack-street.
 B. Ireland, 140, Oxford-street, next Commercial Bank.
 George Hill, 58, Oxford-street;
 J. F. All advertisements to the Sydney Morning
 Herald, Railway Station, bookstall; and Railway Bazaar,
 ramata-street.
 Thomas B. S. Ellis, 477, George-street, next B. B.
 street.
 William Nash, George-street, Haymarket.
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
SYDNEY MAIL.
 This rate is for payment in advance.
 N.B.—For credit the charge will be £210s per annu-
 m. All advertisements to the Sydney Morning
 Herald, Railway Station, bookstall; and Railway Bazaar,
 ramata-street.
 N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit pay-
 ment by Bank of Australia.
 ADVERTISEMENTS are classified, as far as possible,
 convenience of readers; but no guarantee is
 made as to the position of advertisements.
 N.B.—Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c. each insert.
 Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS each insert.
 Notices of MARRIAGES are inserted at the request
 of the persons by whom they are sent.
 Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted
 unless as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
 Notices of MARRIAGES are inserted necessary in case
 of false and malicious notices having been sent for
 publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.
SUMMARY OF NEWS, published every
 transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, in
 advance. Single copies, stamped, id., to be had
 News Agents.
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 Melbourne, October 19, 1876.